IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE 9 / 857129 REQUEST FOR FILING NATIONAL PHASE OF PCT APPLICATION UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371 AND 37 CER 1 404 CT

То:	Washington, D.C. 20231 00909
	MITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES Atty Dkt: P.280348 /Z 70433/UST
DESIG	ATED/ELESTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) M# /Client Ref.
From:	Pillsbury Winthrop LLP, IP Group: Date: June 1st., 2001
	This is a REQUEST for <u>FILING</u> a PCT/USA National Phase Application based on:
1.	International Application 2. International Filing Date 3. Earliest Priority Date Claimed
-	PCT/GB99/03973 30 November 1999 5 December 1998
4.	Measured from the earliest priority date in item 3, this PCT/USA National Phase Application Request is being filed within:
	(a) ☐ 20 months from above item 3 date (b) ☒ 30 months from above item 3 date,
	(c) Therefore, the due date (<u>unextendable</u>) is <u>June 5, 2001</u>
5. <u>—</u>	Title of Invention <u>USE OF FACTOR X POLYMORPHISM IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF FACTOR X AND/OR FACTOR XA MEDIATED DISEASES</u>
6. <u>.</u>	Inventor(s) ANAND, Rakesh et al
	nt herewith submits the following under 35 U.S.C. 371 to effect filing:
7	Please immediately start national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371 (f)).
8	☑ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) is transmitted herewith (file if in English but, if in foreign language, file only if not transmitted to PTO by the International Bureau) including:
	a. ☑ Request; b. ☑ Abstract; c. 18 pgs. Spec. and Claims; d sheet(s) Drawing which are ☐ informal ☐ formal of size ☐ A4 ☐ 11"
9.	☑ A copy of the International Application has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
10.	A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) a. is transmitted herewith including: (1) Request; (2) Abstract; (3) pgs. Spec. and Claims; (4) sheet(s) Drawing which are: informal formal of size A4 11"
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09/857124

RE: US	A Natio	nal Phase Filing of PCT	/GB99/03973	JC1	8 Rec'd PCT/PTO	0 1 JUN	วกกา
11.	\boxtimes	Please see the attached I	Preliminary Amendm		01100 a 1 0 1/1 1 0	- 1 0011	2001
12.		Amendments to the claim 371(c)(3)), i.e., <u>before 18</u> herewith (file only if in E	8th month from fir				
13.	\boxtimes	PCT Article 19 claim ame	ndments (if any) ha	ve been transmitted b	y the International	Bureau	
14.		Translation of the amenda claim amendments mad item 3 if box 4(a) above considered canceled).	e before 18th month	, is attached (require	ed by 20th month fr	om the dat	<u>e in</u>
15.	A decl a. ⊠ b. □	aration of the inventor (3 is submitted herewith is not herewith, but will be per Rule 494(c) if box 4(☐ Original e filed when require	☐ Facsimile/Co d by the forthcoming F		ements Noti	ce
16.		ernational Search Repor s prepared by ⊠ Euro has been transmitted by copy herewith (2 pg(s).)	pean Patent Office the international Bu	☐ Japanese Paten reau to PTO. of family members (2			
	interna. ⊠ b. ⊠ c.1 □ c.2 □ d. □	has been transmitted (if International Bureau wire copy herewith in English IPER Annex(es) in origin during Examination) in Specification/claim page Dwg Sheets # Translation of Annex(es)	this letter is filed afth Annexes (if any) in nal language ("Anne luding attached ames # claims #	er 28 months from da n original language. exes" are amendments ended:	s made to claims/spe	eç/drawings	
18 <u>—</u> ———————————————————————————————————	Inform a. ⊠ b. □ c. ⊠	Attached Form PTO-14 Attached copies of doce A concise explanation of	49 listing documents uments listed on For	m PTO-1449	he ISR.		
19.		Assignment document assignment document this letter.					of
20.		Copy of Power to IA ag	ent.				
21.		Drawings (complete or ☐ Formal of size ☐ A		t completed): she	et(s) per set: 1 s	et informal;	
22. 22(a)	Small make	(No.) Small Entity Statem		s claimed (pre-filing c ce 9/8/00 Small Entity			
(1) _ (3) _ (5) _	filed in in (cou <u>Ap</u> 982674	ty is hereby claimed under the International Applicati Intry) <u>GREAT BRITAIN</u> of: plication No. 7.9 De	on during the intern Filing Date c. 5, 1998	Application (2) (4) (6)	n the filing No. <u>Fi</u>	ling Date	
	b. []	received, <u>please proce</u> Copy of Form PCT/IB/	ed promptly to obta		Table in dopy had in		

RE: USA National Phase Filing of PCT/GB99/03973

Document9

JC18 Rec'd PCT/PTO 0 1 JUN 2001

24.	Attac	ched:	3 Pages of	Sequenc	e Listing	g and 2 copie	s of Form PCT/I		101/110	0 1 JUN 20	IU I
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3018 Rec'd PCT/PTO 0 1 JUN 2001

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re PATENT APPLICATION OF

Inventor(s): ANAND, Rakesh et al

Filed: Herewith

Title: USE OF FACTOR X POLYMORPHISM IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF

FACTOR X AND/OR FACTOR XA MEDIATED DISEASES

June 1st., 2001

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

₹ '	
	nmissioner of Patents ton, D.C. 20231
Sir	
P1	lease amend this application as follows:
IN THE S	SPECIFICATION:
A	lease amend this application as follows: SPECIFICATION: t the top of the first page, just under the title, insert -This application is the National Phase of International Application CT/GB99/03973 filed November 30, 1999 which designated the U.S.
f D	This application is the National Phase of International Application
P	CT/GB99/03973 filed November 30, 1999 which designated the U.S.
	nd that International Application
⊵	was was not published under PCT Article 21(2) in English
	Respectfully submitted,
	PILLSBURY WINTHROP LLP
	Intellectual Property Group
	By:
	Attorney: Donald J. Bird
	Reg. No: 25323
	Tel. No.: (202) 861-3027
	Fax No.: (202) 822-0944

Atty\Sec. DJB/mh 1100 New York Avenue, NW Ninth Floor Washington, DC 20005-3918 (202) 861-3000

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re PATENT APPLICATION of:

Group Art Unit: to be assigned

ANAND et al.

Examiner: to be assigned

Appln. No.: 09/857,129

Filed: June 1, 2001

FOR:

USE OF FACTOR X POLYMORPHISM IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

OF FACTOR X AND/OR FACTOR XA MEDIATED DISEASES

Date: August 24, 2001

SUBMISSION UNDER 37 CFR § 1.821 ET SEQ.

Hon. Commissioner of Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

In response to the Notification OF Missing Requirements mailed June 27, 2001, please enter the attached substitute paper and computer readable forms of the Sequence Notice to Comply with Requirements is enclosed.

The paper and computer readable forms of the Sequence Listing do not add new matter, and are being submitted in accordance with 37 CFR § 1.821(e).

Furthermore, Statement pursuant to 37 CFR § 182(f) is submitted herewith.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that this application complies with the Requirements for Patent Applications Containing Nucleotide Sequence and/ or Amino Acid Sequence Disclosures pursuant to 37 CFR §§ 1.821 et seq.

If any further information is needed, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

PILLSBURY WINTHROP LLP

By:

Pillsbury Winthrop LLP 1600 Tysons Boulevard McLean, VA 22120 DJB:amx Donald J. Bird

Registration No. 25,323 Tel. No.: (703) 905-2018 Fax No.: (703) 905-2500

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Atty. Docket No: DJB/009901/0280348

In re patent application of

ANAND, RAKESH et al.

Serial No. 09/857,129

Filed: June 1, 2001

For: USE OF FACTOR X POLYMORPHISM IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF FACTOR X AND/OR FACTOR XA MEDIATED DISEASES

STATEMENT TO SUPPORT FILING AND SUBMISSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.821-1.825

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231
Box SEQUENCE

Sir:

In connection with a Sequence Listing submitted concurrently herewith, the undersigned hereby states that:

- the submission, filed herewith in accordance with 37
 C.F.R. § 1.821(g), does not include new matter;
- 2. the content of the attached paper copy and the attached computer readable copy of the Sequence Listing, submitted in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(c) and (e), respectively, are the same; and
- 3. all statements made herein of their own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United

 States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent resulting therefrom.

Respectfully submitted,

ames A. Coburn

HARBOR CONSULTING

Intellectual Property Services 1500A Lafayette Road Suite 262 Portsmouth, N.H. 800-318-3021

2

SEQUENCE LISTING

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09/857129 JC18 Rec'd PCT/PTO 0 1 JUN 2001 APPLICATION UNDER UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS

Atty. Dkt. No.	PW 280348/Z70433/UST (M#)
Invention:	USE OF FACTOR X POLYMORPHISM IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF FACTOR X AND/OR FACTOR XA MEDIATED DISEASES
Inventor (s):	ANAND, Rakesh MORTEN, John Edward Norris SMITH, John Craig
	Pillsbury Winthrop LLP Intellectual Property Group 1100 New York Avenue, NW Ninth Floor Washington, DC 20005-3918 Attorneys Telephone: (202) 861-3000
	This is a:
E.	Provisional Application
ACTIONS OF THE PROPERTY OF T	Regular Utility Application
	☐ Continuing Application☑ The contents of the parent are incorporated by reference
manden	
	☐ Design Application
	Reissue Application
	☐ Plant Application
	Substitute Specification Sub. Spec Filed in App. No. /
	Marked up Specification re Sub. Spec. filed

SPECIFICATION

in App. No ____/

WO 00/34515

USE OF FACTOR X POLYMORPHISM IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF FACTOR X AND/OR FACTOR XA MEDIATED DISEASES

This invention relates to polymorphisms in the Factor X gene. The invention also relates to methods and materials for analysing allelic variation in the Factor X gene, and to the use of Factor X polymorphism in the diagnosis and treatment of Factor X and/or Factor Xa-mediated diseases, such as thrombotic diseases.

Factor Xa is one of a cascade of proteases involved in the complex process of blood coagulation. The protease known as thrombin is the final protease in the cascade and Factor Xa is the preceding protease which cleaves prothrombin to generate thrombin. Factor Xa is produced by cleavage of the zymogen precursor Factor X, by activated factor VII. For a review of the process of blood coagulation see Rock and Wells (1997) Crit Rev Clin Lab Sci 34, 475-501 and for a review of the Biochemistry of Factor X see Hertzberg (1994) Blood Reviews 8, 56-62.

Certain compounds are known to possess Factor Xa inhibitory properties and the field has been reviewed by R.B. Wallis, <u>Current Opinion in Therapeutic Patents</u>, 1993, 1173-1179 and Yamazaki (1995) Drugs of the Future 20, 911-918. Thus it is known that two proteins, one known as antistatin and the other known as tick anticoagulant protein (TAP), are specific Factor Xa inhibitors which possess antithrombotic properties in various animal models of thrombotic disease.

It is also known that certain non-peptidic compounds possess Factor Xa inhibitory properties. Of the low molecular weight inhibitors mentioned in the review by R.B. Wallis, all possessed a strongly basic group such as an amidinophenyl or amidinonaphthyl group.

The sequence of Factor X was published by Leytus et al (1986) Biochemistry 25, 5098-5102. The sequence was submitted to the EMBL database as separate exons: Exon 1

25 (EMBL Accession Number -L00390), Exon 2 (EMBL Accession Number - L00391), Exon 3 (EMBL Accession Number - L00392), Exon 4 (EMBL Accession Number - L00393), Exon 5 (EMBL Accession Number - L00394), Exon 6 ((EMBL Accession Number - L00395), Exon 7 (EMBL Accession Number - L00396), and Exon 8 (EMBL Accession Number - L29433). All positions herein relate to the position in the appropriate EMBL Accession number unless stated otherwise or apparent from the context.

20

Mutations in the Factor X gene which lead to Factor X deficiency and a clinical phenotype are well documented (For a review of Factor X mutations and Factor X deficiency see Cooper et al (1997) Thrombosis and Haemostasis 78, 161-172).

Other variation in DNA sequence (polymorphisms) may not lead to Factor X deficiency

5 but may increase the probability of pathological conditions or affect drug response or may be
genetically linked to other polymorphisms which do so.

One approach is to use knowledge of polymorphisms to help identify patients most suited to therapy with particular pharmaceutical agents (this is often termed "pharmacogenetics"). Pharmacogenetics can also be used in pharmaceutical research to assist the drug selection process. Polymorphisms are used in mapping the human genome and to elucidate the genetic component of diseases. The reader is directed to the following references for background details on pharmacogenetics and other uses of polymorphism detection: Linder *et al.* (1997), Clinical Chemistry, 43, 254; Marshall (1997), Nature Biotechnology, 15, 1249; International Patent Application WO 97/40462, Spectra Biomedical; and Schafer *et al.* (1998), Nature Biotechnology, 16, 33.

Clinical trials have shown that patient response to treatment with pharmaceuticals is often heterogeneous. Thus there is a need for improved approaches to pharmaceutical agent design and therapy.

The present invention is based on the discovery of two single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the coding sequence of the human Factor X gene.

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for the diagnosis of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a Factor X gene in a human, which method comprises determining the sequence of the nucleic acid of the human at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the position in EMBL

25 ACCESSION NO. L00394, and/or

at position 57 in exon 7 of the Factor X gene as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396 and determining the status of the human by reference to polymorphism in the Factor X gene.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for the diagnosis of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a Factor X gene in a human, which method comprises determining the sequence of the nucleic acid of the human

at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the position in EMBL

ACCESSION NO. L00394, and/or

at position 57 in exon 7 of the Factor X gene as defined by the position in EMBL

ACCESSION NO. L00396 and determining the status of the human by reference to polymorphism in the Factor X gene.

The term human includes both a human having or suspected of having a Factor X-mediated disease and an asymptomatic human who may be tested for predisposition or susceptibility to such disease. At each position the human may be homozygous for an allele or the human may be a heterozygote.

In one embodiment of the invention preferably the method for diagnosis described herein is one in which the single nucleotide polymorphism at exon 5 position 41 is presence of C and/or T.

In another embodiment of the invention preferably the method for diagnosis described herein is one in which the single nucleotide polymorphism at exon 7 position 57 is presence of C and/or T.

Subsequently to the present invention, Cargill et al have confirmed the presence of a single nucleotide polymorphism in human Factor X at exon 5 position 41 and/or at exon 7 position 57 (Cargill et al., Nature Genetics, 22, 231-239, 1999).

The method for diagnosis is preferably one in which the sequence is determined by a method selected from amplification refractory mutation system and restriction fragment length polymorphism.

In another aspect of the invention we provide a method for the diagnosis of Factor X-and/or Factor Xa-mediated disease, which method comprises:

- i) obtaining sample nucleic acid from an individual,
- 25 ii) detecting the presence or absence of a variant nucleotide at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00394, and/or at position 57 in exon 7 of the Factor X gene as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396,
- iii) determining the status of the individual by reference to polymorphism in the Factor X30 gene.

Allelic variation at exon 5 position 41 consists of a single base substitution from C (the published base), preferably to T. Allelic variation at exon 7 position 57 consists of a single base substitution from C (the published base), preferably to T.

The status of the individual may be determined by reference to allelic variation at any one or both positions optionally in combination with any other polymorphism that is or becomes known.

The test sample of nucleic acid is conveniently a sample of blood, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, sputum, or other body fluid or tissue obtained from an individual. It will be appreciated that the test sample may equally be a nucleic acid sequence corresponding to the sequence in the test sample, that is to say that all or a part of the region in the sample nucleic acid may firstly be amplified using any convenient technique e.g. PCR, before analysis of allelic variation.

It will be apparent to the person skilled in the art that there are a large number of analytical procedures which may be used to detect the presence or absence of variant nucleotides at one or more polymorphic positions of the invention. In general, the detection of allelic variation requires a mutation discrimination technique, optionally an amplification reaction and optionally a signal generation system. Table 1 lists a number of mutation detection techniques, some based on the PCR. These may be used in combination with a number of signal generation systems, a selection of which is listed in Table 2. Further amplification techniques are listed in Table 3. Many current methods for the detection of allelic variation are reviewed by Nollau *et al.*, Clin. Chem. 43, 1114-1120, 1997; and in standard textbooks, for example "Laboratory Protocols for Mutation Detection", Ed. by U. Landegren, Oxford University Press, 1996 and "PCR", 2nd Edition by Newton & Graham, BIOS Scientific Publishers Limited, 1997.

25 Abbreviations:

ALEXTM	Amplification refractory mutation system linear extension
APEX	Arrayed primer extension
ARMS™	Amplification refractory mutation system
b-DNA	Branched DNA
CMC	Chemical mismatch cleavage
bp	base pair

COPS	Competitive oligonucleotide priming system	÷
DGGE :	Denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis	
FRET	Fluorescence resonance energy transfer	,
LCR	Ligase chain reaction	
MASDA	Multiple allele specific diagnostic assay	
NASBA	Nucleic acid sequence based amplification	
OLA	Oligonucleotide ligation assay	
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction	
PTT	Protein truncation test	
RFLP	Restriction fragment length polymorphism	
SDA	Strand displacement amplification	·
SNP	Single nucleotide polymorphism	T _{ref}
SSCP	Single-strand conformation polymorphism analysis	
SSR	Self sustained replication	
TGGE	Temperature gradient gel electrophoresis	·
1		

Table 1 - Mutation Detection Techniques

General: DNA sequencing, Sequencing by hybridisation

5 Scanning: PTT*, SSCP, DGGE, TGGE, Cleavase, Heteroduplex analysis, CMC, Enzymatic mismatch cleavage

* Note: not useful for detection of promoter polymorphisms.

Hybridisation Based

Solid phase hybridisation: Dot blots, MASDA, Reverse dot blots, Oligonucleotide

10 arrays (DNA Chips)

Solution phase hybridisation: Taqman[™] - US-5210015 & US-5487972 (Hoffmann-La Roche), Molecular Beacons - Tyagi *et al* (1996), Nature Biotechnology, **14**, 303; WO 95/13399 (Public Health Inst., New York)

Extension Based: ARMSTM, ALEXTM - European Patent No. EP 332435 B1 (Zeneca

15 Limited), COPS - Gibbs et al (1989), Nucleic Acids Research, 17, 2347.

Incorporation Based: Mini-sequencing, APEX

Restriction Enzyme Based: RFLP, Restriction site generating PCR

Ligation Based: OLA

Other: Invader assay

5 Table 2 - Signal Generation or Detection Systems

Fluorescence: FRET, Fluorescence quenching, Fluorescence polarisation - United Kingdom

Patent No. 2228998 (Zeneca Limited)

Other: Chemiluminescence, Electrochemiluminescence, Raman, Radioactivity, Colorimetric,

Hybridisation protection assay, Mass spectrometry

10

Table 3 - Further Amplification Methods

SSR, NASBA, LCR, SDA, b-DNA

Preferred mutation detection techniques include ARMSTM, ALEXTM, COPS, Taqman, Molecular Beacons, RFLP, and restriction site based PCR and FRET techniques.

Particularly preferred methods include ARMSTM and RFLP based methods. ARMSTM is an especially preferred method.

In a further aspect, the diagnostic methods of the invention are used to assess the efficacy of therapeutic compounds in the treatment of Factor X and/or Factor Xa-mediated diseases, such as thrombotic diseases.

Assays, for example reporter-based assays, may be devised to detect whether one or more of the above polymorphisms affect transcription levels and/or message stability.

Individuals who carry particular allelic variants of the Factor X gene may therefore exhibit differences in their ability to regulate protein biosynthesis under different physiological conditions and will display altered abilities to react to different diseases. In addition, differences in protein regulation arising as a result of allelic variation may have a direct effect on the response of an individual to drug therapy. The diagnostic methods of the invention may be useful both to predict the clinical response to such agents and to determine therapeutic dose.

In a further aspect, the diagnostic methods of the invention, are used to assess the predisposition of an individual to diseases mediated by Factor X and/or Factor Xa. This may be particularly relevant in the development of thrombotic disease and other diseases which are

modulated by Factor X and/or Factor Xa. The present invention may be used to recognise individuals who are particularly at risk from developing these conditions.

Low frequency polymorphisms may be particularly useful for haplotyping as described below. A haplotype is a set of alleles found at linked polymorphic sites (such as within a 5 gene) on a single (paternal or maternal) chromosome. If recombination within the gene is random, there may be as many as 2ⁿ haplotypes, where 2 is the number of alleles at each SNP and n is the number of SNPs. One approach to identifying mutations or polymorphisms which are correlated with clinical response is to carry out an association study using all the haplotypes that can be identified in the population of interest. The frequency of each haplotype is limited by the frequency of its rarest allele, so that SNPs with low frequency alleles are particularly useful as markers of low frequency haplotypes. As particular mutations or polymorphisms associated with certain clinical features, such as adverse or abnormal events, are likely to be of low frequency within the population, low frequency SNPs may be particularly useful in identifying these mutations (for examples see: Linkage disequilibrium at the cystathionine beta synthase (CBS) locus and the association between genetic variation at the CBS locus and plasma levels of homocysteine. Ann Hum Genet (1998) 62:481-90, De Stefano V, Dekou V, Nicaud V, Chasse JF, London J, Stansbie D, Humphries SE, and Gudnason V; and Variation at the von willebrand factor (vWF) gene locus is associated with plasma vWF:Ag levels: identification of three novel single nucleotide polymorphisms in the vWF gene promoter. Blood (1999) 93:4277-83, Keightley AM, Lam YM, Brady JN, Cameron CL, Lillicrap D).

In a further aspect, the diagnostic methods of the invention are used in the development of new drug therapies which selectively target one or more allelic variants of the Factor X gene. Identification of a link between a particular allelic variant and predisposition to disease development or response to drug therapy may have a significant impact on the design of new drugs. Drugs may be designed to regulate the biological activity of variants implicated in the disease process whilst minimising effects on other variants.

In a further diagnostic aspect of the invention the presence or absence of variant nucleotides is detected by reference to the loss or gain of, optionally engineered, sites recognised by restriction enzymes. In the accompanying Example 2 we provide details of convenient engineered restriction enzyme sites that are lost or gained as a result of a polymorphism of the invention.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a nucleic acid comprising any one of the following polymorphisms:

the nucleic acid of EMBL ACCESSION No. L00394 with T at position 41 as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION No. L00394;

5 the nucleic acid of EMBL ACCESSION No. L00396 with T at position 57 as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION No. L00396;

or a complementary strand thereof or an antisense sequence thereto or a fragment thereof of at least 20 bases comprising at least one polymorphism.

Fragments are at least 17 bases, more preferably at least 20 bases, more preferably at least 10 30 bases.

Novel sequence disclosed herein, may be used in another embodiment of the invention to regulate expression of the gene in cells by the use of antisense constructs. To enable methods of down-regulating expression of the gene of the present invention in mammalian cells, an example antisense expression construct can be readily constructed for instance using the pREP10 vector (Invitrogen Corporation). Transcripts are expected to inhibit translation of the gene in cells transfected with this type construct. Antisense transcripts are effective for inhibiting translation of the native gene transcript, and capable of inducing the effects (e.g., regulation of tissue physiology) herein described. Oligonucleotides which are complementary to and hybridizable with any portion of novel gene mRNA disclosed herein 20 are contemplated for therapeutic use. U.S. Patent No. 5,639,595, Identification of Novel Drugs and Reagents, issued Jun. 17, 1997, wherein methods of identifying oligonucleotide sequences that display in vivo activity are thoroughly described, is herein incorporated by reference. Expression vectors containing random oligonucleotide sequences derived from previously known polynucleotides are transformed into cells. The cells are then assayed for a 25 phenotype resulting from the desired activity of the oligonucleotide. Once cells with the desired phenotype have been identified, the sequence of the oligonucleotide having the desired activity can be identified. Identification may be accomplished by recovering the vector or by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification and sequencing the region containing the inserted nucleic acid material.nucleotide molecules can be synthesized for 30 antisense therapy. These antisense molecules may be DNA, stable derivatives of DNA such as phosphorothioates or methylphosphonates, RNA, stable derivatives of RNA such as 2'-OalkylRNA, or other oligonucleotide mimetics. U.S. Patent No. 5,652,355, Hybrid

Oligonucleotide Phosphorothioates, issued July 29, 1997, and U.S. Patent No. 5,652,356, Inverted Chimeric and Hybrid Oligonucleotides, issued July 29, 1997, which describe the synthesis and effect of physiologically-stable antisense molecules, are incorporated by reference. Antisense molecules may be introduced into cells by microinjection, liposome encapsulation or by expression from vectors harboring the antisense sequence.

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The invention further provides nucleotide primers which can detect the polymorphisms of the invention.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided an allele specific primer capable of detecting a Factor X gene polymorphism

10 at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00394, and/or

at position 57 in exon 7 in the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396.

An allele specific primer is used, generally together with a constant primer, in an amplification reaction such as a PCR reaction, which provides the discrimination between alleles through selective amplification of one allele at a particular sequence position e.g. as used for ARMSTM assays. The allele specific primer is preferably 17-50 nucleotides, more preferably about 17-35 nucleotides, more preferably about 17-30 nucleotides.

An allele specific primer preferably corresponds exactly with the allele to be detected but derivatives thereof are also contemplated wherein about 6-8 of the nucleotides at the 3' terminus correspond with the allele to be detected and wherein up to 10, such as up to 8, 6, 4, 2, or 1 of the remaining nucleotides may be varied without significantly affecting the properties of the primer.

Primers may be manufactured using any convenient method of synthesis. Examples of such methods may be found in standard textbooks, for example "Protocols for Oligonucleotides and Analogues; Synthesis and Properties," Methods in Molecular Biology Series; Volume 20; Ed. Sudhir Agrawal, Humana ISBN: 0-89603-247-7; 1993; 1st Edition. If required the primer(s) may be labelled to facilitate detection.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided an allele-specific oligonucleotide probe capable of detecting a Factor X gene polymorphism at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00394, and/or

at position 57 in exon 7 in the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396.

The allele-specific oligonucleotide probe is preferably 17-50 nucleotides, more preferably about 17-35 nucleotides, more preferably about 17-30 nucleotides.

The design of such probes will be apparent to the molecular biologist of ordinary skill. Such probes are of any convenient length such as up to 50 bases, up to 40 bases, more conveniently up to 30 bases in length, such as for example 8-25 or 8-15 bases in length. In general such probes will comprise base sequences entirely complementary to the corresponding wild type or variant locus in the gene. However, if required one or more 10 mismatches may be introduced, provided that the discriminatory power of the oligonucleotide probe is not unduly affected. The probes of the invention may carry one or more labels to facilitate detection.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a diagnostic kit comprising an allele specific oligonucleotide probe of the invention and/or an allele-specific primer of the invention.

The diagnostic kits may comprise appropriate packaging and instructions for use in the methods of the invention. Such kits may further comprise appropriate buffer(s) and polymerase(s) such as thermostable polymerases, for example taq polymerase.

In another aspect of the invention, the single nucleotide polymorphisms of this invention may be used as genetic markers in linkage studies. This particularly applies to the polymorphism at exon 7 position 57 because of its informative frequency (see below). The Factor X gene has been mapped to chromosome 13q34 (Bowcock et al, Genomics 16, 486-496, 1993).

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of treating 25 a human in need of treatment with a Factor Xa ligand antagonist drug in which the method comprises:

- i) diagnosis of a single nucleotide polymorphism in Factor X gene in the human, which diagnosis comprises determining the sequence of the nucleic acid at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL
- 30 ACCESSION NO. L00394, and/or at position 57 in exon 7 in the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396.

and determining the status of the human by reference to polymorphism in the Factor X gene; and

ii) administering an effective amount of a Factor Xa ligand antagonist drug.

The term "Factor Xa ligand antagonist drug" includes drugs acting at Factor Xa and/or 5 Factor X but the former is preferred.

Factor Xa ligand antagonist drugs possess activity in the treatment or prevention of a variety of medical disorders where anticoagulant therapy is indicated, for example in the treatment or prevention of thrombotic conditions such as coronary artery and cerebro-vascular disease. Further examples of such medical disorders include various cardiovascular and cerebrovascular conditions such as myocardial infarction, the formation of atherosclerotic plaques, venous or arterial thrombosis, coagulation syndromes, vascular injury including reocclusion and restenosis following angioplasty and coronary artery bypass surgery, thrombus formation after the application of blood vessel operative techniques or after general surgery such as hip replacement surgery, the introduction of artificial heart valves or on the recirculation of blood, cerebral infarction, cerebral thrombosis, stroke, cerebral embolism, pulmonary embolism, ischaemia and angina (including unstable angina).

Preferably determination of the status of the human is clinically useful. Examples of clinical usefulness include deciding which antagonist drug or drugs to administer and/or in deciding on the effective amount of the drug or drugs.

Inhibitors of Factor Xa have been disclosed in the following publications: European patent application EP 540051 A, Daiichi; WO98/21188, Zeneca Ltd and WO96/10022, Zeneca Ltd.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided use of a Factor Xa ligand antagonist drug in preparation of a medicament for treating a Factor Xa and/or Factor X-mediated disease in a human diagnosed as having a single nucleotide polymorphism

25 at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00394, and/or

at position 57 in exon 7 in the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a pharmaceutical

pack comprising a Factor Xa-ligand antagonist drug and instructions for administration of the
drug to humans diagnostically tested for a single nucleotide polymorphism

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at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00394, and/or at position 57 in exon 7 in the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396.

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According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a computer readable medium comprising at least one novel polynucleotide sequence of the invention stored on the medium. The computer readable medium may be used, for example, in homology searching, mapping, haplotyping, genotyping or pharmacogenetic analysis or any other bioinformatic analysis. The reader is referred to Bioinformatics, A practical guide to 10 the analysis of genes and proteins, Edited by A D Baxevanis & B F F Ouellette, John Wiley & Sons, 1988. Any computer readable medium may be used, for example, compact disk, tape, floppy disk, hard drive or computer chips.

The polynucleotide sequences of the invention, or parts thereof, particularly those relating to and identifying the single nucleotide polymorphisms identified herein represent a valuable information source, for example, to characterise individuals in terms of haplotype and other sub-groupings, such as investigation of susceptibility to treatment with particular drugs. These approaches are most easily facilitated by storing the sequence information in a computer readable medium and then using the information in standard bioinformatics programs or to search sequence databases using state of the art searching tools such as "GCC". Thus, the polynucleotide sequences of the invention are particularly useful as components in databases useful for sequence identity and other search analyses. As used herein, storage of the sequence information in a computer readable medium and use in sequence databases in relation to 'polynucleotide or polynucleotide sequence of the invention' covers any detectable chemical or physical characteristic of a polynucleotide of the 25 invention that may be reduced to, converted into or stored in a tangible medium, such as a computer disk, preferably in a computer readable form. For example, chromatographic scan data or peak data, photographic scan or peak data, mass spectrographic data, sequence gel (or other) data.

The invention provides a computer readable medium having stored thereon one or a 30 more polynucleotide sequences of the invention. For example, a computer readable medium is provided comprising and having stored thereon a member selected from the group consisting of: a polynucleotide comprising the sequence of a polynucleotide of the invention,

a polynucleotide consisting of a polynucleotide of the invention, a polynucleotide which comprises part of a polynucleotide of the invention, which part includes at least one of the polymorphisms of the invention, a set of polynucleotide sequences wherein the set includes at least one polynucleotide sequence of the invention, a data set comprising or consisting of a polynucleotide sequence of the invention or a part thereof comprising at least one of the polymorphisms identified herein.

A computer based method is also provided for performing sequence identification, said method comprising the steps of providing a polynucleotide sequence comprising a polymorphism of the invention in a computer readable medium; and comparing said polymorphism containing polynucleotide sequence to at least one other polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence to identify identity (homology), i.e. screen for the presence of a polymorphism.

The invention will now be illustrated but not limited by reference to the following Examples. All temperatures are in degrees Celsius.

In the Examples below, unless otherwise stated, the following methodology and materials have been applied.

AMPLITAQ™, available from Perkin-Elmer Cetus, is used as the source of thermostable DNA polymerase.

General molecular biology procedures can be followed from any of the methods described in "Molecular Cloning - A Laboratory Manual" Second Edition, Sambrook, Fritsch and Maniatis (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1989).

Electropherograms were obtained in a standard manner: data was collected by ABI377 data collection software and the wave form generated by ABI Prism sequencing analysis (2.1.2).

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Example 1

Identification of Polymorphisms

1. Methods

DNA Preparation

DNA was prepared from frozen blood samples collected in EDTA following protocol I (Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, p392, Sambrook, Fritsch and Maniatis, 2nd Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Press, 1989) with the following modifications. The thawed

blood was diluted in an equal volume of standard saline citrate instead of phosphate buffered saline to remove lysed red blood cells. Samples were extracted with phenol, then phenol/chloroform and then chloroform rather than with three phenol extractions. The DNA was dissolved in deionised water.

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Template Preparation

Exons 5 and 7 were amplified from genomic DNA by PCR. Templates were prepared using the oligonucleotide primers described below.

Exon 5 was amplified in a two step PCR reaction with an annealing temperature of 68° and denaturation temperature of 94°. Exon 7 was amplified in a three step PCR reaction with an annealing temperature of 64°, extension temperature of 72° and denaturation temperature of 94°. Each step was 1 minute. Both reactions were carried out in 1.0mM MgCl, buffer.

For analysis generally 50 ng of genomic DNA was used in each reaction and subjected to 35 cycles of PCR.

Fragment	Forward Oligo 5'-3'	Reverse Oligo
Exon 5	ccagcctccatttctccagctg	ctggcaggtaacagtgacacca
	SEQ ID NO.1	SEQ ID NO.2
Exon 7	caggeaacacetgtetacetg	gcaccgtcactgtctactttttca
	SEQ ID NO.3	SEQ ID NO.4

Forward oligos were modified by the addition of M13 forward sequence to the 5' end for use in dye-primer sequencing.

20 Dve Primer Sequencing

Dye-primer sequencing using M13 forward primer was as described in the ABI protocol P/N 402114 for the ABI PrismTM dye primer cycle sequencing core kit with "AmpliTag FS"TM DNA polymerase, modified in that the annealing temperature was 45° and DMSO was added to the cycle sequencing mix to a final concentration of 5 %.

The extension reactions for each base were pooled, ethanol/sodium acetate precipitated, 25 washed and resuspended in formamide loading buffer.

4.25 % Acrylamide gels were run on an automated sequencer (ABI 377, Applied Eliosystems).

2. Results

5 Novel Polymorphisms

EMBL	Position	Published	Variant	RFLP	Frequency
Sequence					
L00394	41	С	T	eng Nco I	1/54
L00396	57	С	T	eng Spe I	39/48

Frequency is the allele frequency of the variant allele in control subjects.

0 Example 2

Engineered restriction site primers for detection of polymorphisms

Standard methodology can be used to detect the polymorphism at position 41 (as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO L00394) and the polymorphism at position 57 (as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396) based on the materials set out below using a cDNA template.

EMBL	Position	Diagnostic	Forward Oligo	Reverse
Sequence		Fragment		Oligo
L00394	41	17-156	17-40 Nco I	126-156
L00396	57	1-81	1-21	58-81 Spe I

Primer Sequence 5'-3'

17-40 Nco I ACGGAAGCTCTGCAGCCTGGACCA SEQ ID NO.5

20 58-81 Spe I TAGGATGTAGAACTCGCTCAGACT SEQ ID NO.6

T at position 41 generates an engineered Nco I site in the diagnostic fragment 17-156 described above. T at 57 generates an engineered Spe I site in the diagnostic fragment 1-81 as described above.

[&]quot;eng" = engineered RFLP

Sequence Listing Free Text

SEQ ID NO.1	<223>Description of Artificial Sequence: exon 5 forward primer
SEQ ID NO.2	<223>Description of Artificial Sequence: exon 5 reverse primer
SEQ ID NO.3	<223>Description of Artificial Sequence: exon 7 forward primer
SEQ ID NO.4	<223>Description of Artificial Sequence: exon 7 reverse primer
SEQ ID NO.5	<223>Description of Artificial Sequence: 17-40 Nco I primer
SEQ ID NO.6	<223>Description of Artificial Sequence: 58-81 Spe I primer

CLAIMS

:

- A method for the diagnosis of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a Factor X gene in a human, which method comprises determining the sequence of the nucleic acid of the human at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00394, and/or at position 57 in exon 7 of the Factor X gene as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396, and determining the status of the human by reference to polymorphism in the Factor X gene.
- 10 2. A method for diagnosis according to claim 1 in which the single nucleotide polymorphism is further defined as:
 - the single nucleotide polymorphism at exon 5 position 41 is presence of C and/or T; the single nucleotide polymorphism at exon 7 position 57 is presence of C and/or T.
- 15 3. A method for diagnosis according to claim 1 or 2 in which the sequence is determined by a method selected from amplification refractory mutation system and restriction fragment length polymorphism.
- Use of a method according to any of claims 1 3 for predicting the clinical response to a
 therapeutic compound, or for determining the therapeutic dose of a compound, in the
 treatment of Factor X- and/or Factor Xa- mediated disease.
 - 5. Use of a method according to any of claims 1 3 for assessing the predisposition of an individual to diseases mediated by Factor X and/or Factor Xa.
 - 6. A nucleic acid comprising any one of the following polymorphisms: the nucleic acid of EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00394 with T at position 41 as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00394; and/or the nucleic acid of EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396 with T at position 57 as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396; or a
- 30 complementary strand thereof or an antisense sequence thereto or a fragment thereof of at least 20 bases comprising at least one polymorphism.

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- 7. An allele-specific primer capable of detecting a Factor X gene polymorphism at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00394 and/or at position 57 in exon 7 in the Factor X gene as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396.
- 8. An allele-specific oligonucleotide probe capable of detecting a Factor X gene polymorphism at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00394 and/or at position 57 in exon 7 in the Factor X gene as defined by the position in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396.

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- 9. A diagnostic kit comprising an allele-specific primer as defined in claim 7 or an allele-specific oligonucleotide probe as defined in claim 8.
- 10. A method of treating a human in need of treatment with a Factor Xa ligand antagonist drug in which the method comprises:
- (i) diagnosis of a single nucleotide polymorphism in the Factor X gene in the human, which diagnosis comprises determining the sequence of the nucleic acid at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00394, and/or at position 57 in exon 7 in the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION
- NO. L00396, and determining the status of the human by reference to polymorphism in the Factor X gene;

and

- (ii) administering an effective amount of a Factor Xa ligand antagonist drug.
- 25 11. Use of a Factor Xa ligand antagonist drug in the preparation of a medicament for treating a Factor Xa and/or Factor X mediated disease in a human diagnosed as having a single nucleotide polymorphism at position 41 in exon 5 of the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00394, and/or at position 57 in exon 7 in the Factor X gene as defined by the positions in EMBL ACCESSION NO. L00396.

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12. A computer readable medium comprising at least one nucleic acid sequence as defined in claim 6 stored on the medium.

-1-

SEQUENCE LISTING

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                                                                         24
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-3-

<211> 24

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

5 <220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: 58-81 Spe I
 primer

<400> 6

10 taggatgtag aactegetea gaet

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FOR UTILITYIDESIGN CIP/IPCT NATIONALIPLANT ORIGINAL/SUBSTITUTE/SUPPLEMENTAL

RULE 63 (37 C.F.R. 1.63) DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

PW FORM

DECLARATIONS

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Z70433/UST

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, and I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the INVENTION ENTITLED USE OF FACTOR X POLYMORPHISM IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF FACTOR X AND/OR FACTOR XA MEDIATED DISEASES
the specification of which (CHECK applicable BOX(ES)) A.
is attached hereto. BOX(ES) → B. 🛘 was filed on as U.S. Application No. → C. 中 was filed as PCT International Application No. PCT/ GB99/03973 on_30 November 1999 (30,11,1999) and (if applicable to U.S or PCT application) was amended on I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C F.R. 1.56. Except as noted below, I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 1 19(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate. or 365(a) of any PCT international Application which designated at least one other country than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International Application, filed by me or my assignee disclosing the subject matter claimed in this application and having a filing date (1) before that of the application on which priority is claimed, or (2) if no priority claimed, before the filing date of this application PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION(S) Date first laid-**Date Patented** Number Day/MONTH/Year Filed open or Published or Granted **Priority NOT Claimed** Country 9826747.9 GB 05 December 1998 Except as noted below, I hereby claim domestic priority benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120 and/or 365(c) of the indicated United States applications listed below and PCF-international applications listed above or below and, if this is a continuation-in-part (CIP) application, insofar as the subject matter disclosed and claimed in this application is in addition to that disclosed in such prior applications, I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R 1.56 which became available between the filing date of each such prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this <u>Status</u> <u>Pending, abandoned, patented</u> PRIOR U.S. PROVISIONAL, NON PROVISIONAL AND/OR PCT APPLICATION(S) **Priority NOT Claimed** Application No. (series code/serial no.) DavIMONTHIYear Filed T. I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and fuither that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 16 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon. A hereby appoint Pillsbury Winthrop LLP, Intellectual Property Group, telephone number (202)861-3000 (to whom all communications are to be directed), and persons of that firm who are associated with USPTO Customer No 909 (see below label) individually and collectively my attorneys to prosecute this application and to passins of that infinity who are associated with 05710 customer no soy (see below label) individually and collectively my automics to prosecute this application and to trainsact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and with the resulting patent, and I hereby authorize them to delete from that Customer No. names of persons no longer with their firm, to add new persons of their Firm to that Customer No., and to act and rely on instructions from and communicate directly with the person/assignee/attorney/firm/organization who/which first sends/sent this case to them and by whom/which I hereby declare that I have consented after full disclosure to be represented unless/until I instruct the above Firm and/or an attomey of that Firm in writing to the contrary 00909 لال (1) INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE RAKESH ANAND Name First Middle Initial Family Name Residence Macclesfield Cheshire United Kingdom GBX City State/Foreign Country Country of Citizenship Mailing Address Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK10 4TG, United Kingdom (include Zip Code) (2) INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE 3/5/200 Date: JOHN-Name MORIEN EN First Middle Initial Family Name Residence United Kingdom Macclesfield Cheshire City State/Foreign Country Country of Citizenship Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK10 4TG, United Kingdom Mailing Address (include Zip Code)

Atty. Dkt. No. P

A OR ADDITIONAL INVENTORS see attached page.

DSee additional foreign i, riorities on attached page (incorporated herein by reference).

(M#)

(3) INVENTOR'S	SIGNATURE			Date:	May 9th 2007.					
Name	JOHN	John	C C	SMITH SW	17th -					
, tanto		First	Middle Initial	Family Name						
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	City State/Foreign Country Country of Citizenship									
Mailing Address	Alderley Park,	Macclesfield, Cheshire,	SK10 4TG, United Kingd	om						
(include Zip Code)	1									
(4) INVENTOR'S	SIGNATURE			Date:						
Name										
		First	Middle Initial	Family Name						
Residence					O to the of O'lline and him					
		City	State/Foreign Country Country of Citizenship							
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(5) INVENTOR'S	SIGNATURE			Date						
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		First	Middle initial	Failing Name						
Residence			Otata/Fanaina	Country	Country of Citizenship					
		City	State/Foreign	Country	Country of Chizenship					
Mailing Address										
(include Zip Code)										
(6) INVENTOR'S	SIGNATURE			Date:						
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1 24		First	Middle Initial	Family Name						
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Residence										
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Mailing Address										
(include Zip Code)										
(9) INVENTOR'S	SIGNATURE			Date:						
Name	JOIGHATORE			T						
Name		First	Middle Initial	Family Name						
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the specification of which (CHECK applicable BOX(ES))

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FOR UTILITY/DESIGN CIP/PCT NATIONAL/PLANT ORIGINAL/SUBSTITUTE/SUPPLEMENTAL **DECLARATIONS**

RULE 63 (37 C.F.R. 1.63) **DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY** FOR PATENT APPLICATION IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

PW **FORM**

Z70433/UST

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, and I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the INVENTION ENTITLED USE OF FACTOR X POLYMORPHISM IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF FACTOR X AND/OR FACTOR XA MEDIATED DISEASES

	is attached hereto.									
		ine 1, 2001 nternational Applica	as U.S. App	lication No. 0	9/857,129 on 30 No	vember 1999 (30.11/1999)				
	o U.S. or PCT application		tion No. POD	<u>GD98/038/3</u>	0110	Veitiber 1999 (30,11/1033)				
I hereby state that I r above. I acknowledge foreign priority benef Application which de certificate, or PCT in	ave reviewed and understar to the duty to disclose all Info ts under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(o signated at least one other o ternational Application, filed	Id the contents of the above in the above in the contents of t	naterial to patentabil plication(s) for pater , listed below and h ring the subject mat	ity as defined in 37 it or inventor's certi ave also identified ler claimed in this a	C.F.R. 1.56. Except a ficate, or 365(a) of any below any foreign appli	is noted below, I hereby claim				
PRIOR FOREIGN Number 9826747.9	APPLICATION(S) Country GB	Day/MONTH/Year File 05 December 1998		irst <u>Laid-</u> or Published	Date Patented or Granted	Priority NOT Claimed				
Except as noted belo PCT international ap application is in addit defined in 37 C.F.R. application:	w, I hereby claim domestic p plications listed above or bel- ion to that disclosed in such 1.66 which became available	from and continue on attace of only benefit under 35 U.S. (ow and, if this is a continuation prior applications, I acknowled between the filing date of expensions of the second of the	 119(e) or 120 and on-in-part (CIP) appending the duty to disc ach auch prior applicach auch prior applicach 	lication, insofar as dose all information	the subject matter disc known to me to be ma nal or PCT internations	losed and claimed in this aterial to palentability as al filing date of this				
	<u>/iSiONAL, NONPROVIS</u> series code/serial no.)	IONAL AND/OR PCT AF		nendina :	<u>Status</u> bandoned, patente	Priority NOT Claimed				
further that these sta Section 1001 of Title And Thereby appoint persons of that firm of transact all business names of persons not the person/assignes disclosure to be repro-	tements were made with the 18 of the United States Cod. Pillsbury Winthrop LLP, Inte vho are associated with USF in the Patent and Trademark olonger with their firm, to add attorney/firm/ organization was ented unless/until I instructive ILY FOR	d new persons of their Firm to tho/which first sends/sent this t the above Firm and/or an a	statements and the I tatements may jeop phone number (703) pelow label) individu and with the resulting that Customer No. a case to them and it	ike so made are pu ardize the validity of 605-2000 (to who ally and collectively g patent, and I her and to act and rely by whom/which I he n writing to the con	inishable by fine or imp of the application or any mail communications a r my attorneys to prose eby authorize them to y on instructions from a preby declare that I have	risonment, or both, under y patent Issued thereon. are to be directed), and cute this application and to delete from that Gustomer No. and communicate directly with				
(1) INVENTOR'S	_ "		Date:							
Name	RAKESH	1938)	ANAND		www.www.idelia.					
	First		e initial		Family Name					
Residence	Macclesfiled	Ches			United King					
<u>.</u>	Clty		State/Foreig	n Country	,Co	ountry of Citizenship				
Mailing Address		clesifield, Cheshire, SK10	4TG, United King	dom						
(include Zip Code										
(2) INVENTOR'S	SIGNATURE:			Date:						
Name	JOHN	E.N.	MOF							
properey and appears of a manager Burner School	First		e:Initial:		Family Name	and the first of the control of the				
Residence	Macclesfield	Ches			United King	don				
province of the second	City		State/Foreig	n Country	20000000	ountry of Citizenship				
Mailing Address	*************************************	clesfield, Cheshire. SK10								
(include Zip Code										
⊠ FOR ADDI	TIONAL INVENTOR	RS see attached page (i			ct. No. <u>P38034</u>	l8 M#)				

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

(continued) **ADDITIONAL INVENTORS:** 30 Muly 2001. (3) INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: iN JOHN SMITH First Middle Initial Family Name Residence Macclesfield Cheshire United Kingdom GBX City State/Foreign Country Country of Citizenship Mailing Address Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK10 4TG, United Kingdom (include Zip Code) (4) INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: Date: First Middle Initial Family Name Residence City State/Foreign Country Country of Citizenship. Mailing Address (include Zip Code) (5) INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: Date: First Middle Initial Family Name Residence III City State/Foreign Country Country of Citizenship Mailing Address (include Zip Code) (6) INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: Date: First Middle Initial Family Name Residence City State/Foreign Country Country of Citizenship. Mailing Address (Include Zip Code) (7) INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: Date: First Middle Initial Family Name Residence City State/Foreign Country Country of Citizenship Mailing Address (Include Zip Code) (8) INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: Date: First Middle Initial Family Name Residence City State/Foreign Country Country of Citizenship. Mailing Address (include Zlp Code) (9) INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: Date: First Middle Initial Family Name

State/Foreign Country

Residence

Mailing Address (include Zip Code) City

Country of Chizenship